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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary in a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 11th, 1889.

BRAZIL is clearly the land of the unexpected, a nation of inexplicable contradictions. Only eighteen months have passed since the peaceful legislative adoption of an unconditional measure of abolition which the same legislature had formally refused to consider in any shape only a few months before. Everybody hailed the new law with frantic acclamations at the moment, and then calmly permitted hostile parties to carry on a systematic attack upon some of its provisions for months thereafter. Out of this act of justice and good policy sprung so much dissatisfaction with the government that hundreds of angry slave-holders went over to the republican party and swelled its heretofore insignificant number to a figure which for a time seriously menaced the security of the government. On August 22nd, not quite fifteen months ago, the Emperor returned from a long absence in Europe, where he had been gravely ill, and was received with every demonstration of joy and affection. A party of military students even climbed to the top of the Sugar Loaf and displayed the word "Salve" to welcome his return. A little over five months ago the ministry which had secured the abolition of slavery, was overthrown, and although the conservatives had a large majority it resulted in the organization of a liberal ministry under Visconde de Ouro Preto (Alfonso Celso) who dissolved the Chamber and ordered new elections. These elections were held on August 31st, only ten weeks ago, and resulted in the return of only four or five conservatives, and one republican. The republican vote which had so frightened the country and which, in some districts, led to the union of the two old monarchical parties against the republican candidate, was ridiculously small in comparison with what was anticipated and the government measures to meet it. This diminished vote may have been influenced, perhaps, by the supposed attempt of Adriano de Valle to shoot the Emperor on the night of July 15th, but after every allowance it was much too small to warrant any fear for the time being, though large enough to demonstrate the steady growth of republican sentiment and the triumph of the republic at no distant day.

SINCE the August elections very little has been heard of republican schemes, and the prime minister, intoxicated with success, unbounded praise and the exercise of almost unlimited power, was able to pursue his course serenely and without fear. His

brilliance and audacity were never shown more conspicuously than during these few weeks of successful power; he decreed the redemption of the national currency in gold, he converted the foreign debt to a lower rate of interest, he promised aid to planters in lavish terms, he bestowed titles and decorations on every hand, he aided and encouraged a mania for speculation never before witnessed in this capital, and he exercised the great power devolving upon him to an exceptional degree through the feeble condition of the Emperor, with the air and temper of a despot, rather than that of a patriotic statesman. And all this time, while nearly every one appeared to unite in the most extravagant praises of the man, there was an undercurrent of distrust and discontent spreading in every direction which none but the dullest of observers could have failed to note. On the 9th inst. he had apparently reached the zenith of his career. The Associação Commercial of this city had just held a meeting to manifest their appreciation of his services to the country and had resolved to erect a statue to him in the new Exchange, and on that night he entertained the Chilean officers on Ilha Fiscal with a grand ball at which some four or five thousand guests were present and which is said to have cost fully 250,000\$. In one week from that brilliant hour the whole scene had been changed, the Visconde de Ouro Preto was a prisoner under sentence of deportation, the republic had been declared, and the Emperor himself and his family were under guard, divested of all power and under orders to leave the country within twenty-four hours! And this radical change had been consummated swiftly, orderly and without either resistance or loss of life! One individual effort only was made to resist, that of the minister of marine, Barão do Lathario,—all honor to his bravery and dedication!—but to no other purpose than winning a few honorable scars and the reputation of being the one man in Rio de Janeiro who knew his duty and was not afraid to perform it. Beginning with a mutiny of two battalions of regulars which refused to leave for the provinces, and the desertion from the government of all the military force brought up to suppress the revolt on the morning of the 15th, the republican leaders, probably through an understanding with the officers, seized the opportunity to join in the deposition of the ministry and then to proclaim the republic. It is not certain that all the prominent military officers anticipated a revolutionary movement of such a character, but carried away by the enthusiasm of their brother officers and the caudles they soon fell into line and helped establish a provisional power which immediately proclaimed the republic and organized a government. The completeness of this organization and the rapidity with which it was put into execution, is a proof that everything had been prearranged. The military element is stronger than a true republican could wish, for it presages serious trouble in the future; but it is an element which now maintains order and protects the organization of the new system. Of the agitators themselves there is but little to say. The great majority are, as is always the case, men of no experience in public affairs, no stability of character, and absolutely no appreciation of the step which they have just taken. They know just about as much of republican institutions as did Camille Desmoulins, the type and hero of their class. Among the leaders, however, there are a number of men of character, experience and sound judgment, and if the Brazilian republic is started out in the right direction it will be due wholly to their efforts. There will be theatrical display and much abuse of this newly acquired

irresponsible power, but with such men as Benjamin Constant, Prudente de Moraes, Campos Salles, Aristides Lobo and others at the head of affairs, here and in the provinces, we are convinced that an honest effort will be made to render full justice as well as to maintain order under the new regime. In the provinces the seizure of power has been effected, so far as the provisional republican government permits us to know, without difficulty and almost without resistance. The representatives of imperial authority have everywhere surrendered their places, which have been taken either by representatives of local organizations or of the central provisional government.

As for the causes which have led to this sweeping and extraordinary revolution, this sudden collapse of an empire which feared nothing one short week ago, and this unexpected triumph of the republicans who were so overwhelmingly defeated only ten weeks ago, a thorough review of Brazilian history since the organization of the empire must be employed to determine their character and influence. These causes have been institutional as well as personal. The constitution was the result of violence and the creation of an unbalanced intellect and arbitrary will. The institutions founded under this instrument were not of the character required to promote sound patriotism and general prosperity among the people. The whole history of the two reigns has been filled with petty contentions and the settlement of discontent through the distribution of imperial favors. D. Pedro II has been an exceptionally amiable and well-meaning ruler, but his rule has lacked vigor and frankness. He has weakened the national character by the too frequent employment of weak men to administer his government, men who preferred to postpone difficulties and shirk responsibilities rather than take the risks of defeat. Desiring all for the good of his country, he has accomplished so little that Brazil to-day has nearly all her great administrative and economic problems still to solve. The bane of temporizing in the face of an emergency has run through her whole political life, and was the prime source of weakness when the crisis came. We can not find the record of one public man who had a suggestion of vigorous resistance to offer. The Emperor has been surrounded all his life by sycophants and courtiers and temporizing advisers, but when the need of a true friend came, one with a clear head and strong hand, there was not one to be found. It is a matter for congratulation that no lives have been sacrificed and no property destroyed, and it is a cause for gratification that the revolutionary government has generously provided for his support in exile, but we have no word of commendation for a people who can change their principles and institutions in a moment without protest or thought of resistance. Men of character do not change their sentiments, habits and principles as they change their coats, nor do they yield that which is revered and dear to them without a struggle. There are things in this life whose preservation is worth the shedding of one's blood, the sacrifice of peace and everything a man holds dear, and we could entertain a much higher respect for the men who declare themselves monarchists if they had shown some sign of such a spirit. The die, however, has been cast and the revolution has triumphed. The new men are to be congratulated that bloodshed has been avoided and that the way is fully open to them for the reorganization of the country under the new system proposed. It is to be hoped that they will hasten the settlement of affairs in the interests of industry and commerce, and that they will use liberally and wisely the great power seized by them for the better progress and security of the country.

THE REVOLUTION.

On the morning of the 15th inst., that part of the population of Rio which was not in the secret, was surprised, and many were alarmed, by the movement of marines, sailors and police through the streets towards the Campo Sant'Anna, and the report soon spread that two battalions of regular troops had refused to obey the orders for their embarkment for the provinces and that force was to be employed to quell the mutiny. This rumor was quickly followed by the news that not only a revolt but a revolution was imminent, the whole garrison of Rio having abandoned the government, that the ministers were prisoners, that the minister of marine had been killed, and such others of a very alarming character.

The first result was the closing of the banks and nearly all of the stores and shops, the custom-house and public departments, and the congregation of crowds in the streets, who however did not appear to understand exactly what the gravity of the situation really was. During the whole day—so far as we could see—the enthusiasm was only apparent in the Rua do Ouvidor and manifested by well-known republican agitators. The spectators were rather indifferent, and there was a noticeable lack of enthusiasm among the people everywhere.

A summary of the occurrences shows that on the night of the 14th inst. the government was aware that some movement of a revolutionary character was imminent and had ordered a force of police to be held in readiness.

At 2 a. m. on the 15th the ministry was assembled at the navy yard and between 5 and 6 a force of marines numbering 160, and 196 sailors, were landed there and marched to the barracks at the Campo Sant'Anna, the ministers accompanying, or shortly following the force. At the barracks there were concentrated the 1st, 7th and 10th battalions of the line, a force of police, said to have numbered 450, and the corps of firemen, all of which, it is inferred, the government considered attached to it. Early in the morning Gen. Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, who, ill in bed, had been informed the preceding night that the 2nd brigade in quarters at S. Christovão would revolt and counted upon his assistance, placed himself at the head of two regiments, 1st and 6th cavalry and a battery of artillery, 2nd, and proceeded to besiege the Sant'Anna barracks, occupied also as general headquarters of the army, and where the ministry was assembled, and intimated the premier to resign the government. Rumor says that one of the ministers had proposed to a general present to organize a brigade to meet and resist the attacking force, but that the commission was declined. A mutiny in position was apparent among the troops in barracks, and the 10th battalion refused to leave for the purpose of attacking back the military students who were expected from their school at Botafogo. Finally, whether by orders, or spontaneously, the barracks' gate was thrown open, Gen. Deodoro rode in, passed by the troops drawn up in parade, who saluted him, and finally returned to the street accompanied by the whole garrison, the ministers witnessing the spectacle from the windows of the headquarters. The Adjutant General of the army, Gen. Deodoro, then had a short conference after which the two generals proceeded to where the ministry was met and Gen. Deodoro, declaring the motives for the revolt and the deposition of the cabinet, ordered the arrest of Visconde de Ouro Preto, the premier, and Candido de Oliveira, minister of justice and lately acting as minister of war, to whom he declared that the army demanded their expatriation in satisfaction for the persecution exercised by them when in power. The two ministers were afterwards relieved of arrest and in the afternoon the whole cabinet returned to their homes under escort and without molestation. The only serious affair had occurred previously to the surrender of the cabinet. Barão do Lathario, minister of marine, had left the barracks to give some orders and on his return was ordered to surrender by an officer of Gen. Deodoro's escort. The minister is said to have drawn a revolver and snapped it at this officer, and upon the general repeating the demand for his surrender to have fired a shot at him which missed. Shots were then fired upon him and he fell with four wounds, none of which are serious, although one was severe. With this exception there appears to have been no bloodshed.

Before the ministers finally surrendered their, between 11 and 12 o'clock, had telegraphed the Emperor at Petropolis asking to resign and declaring that after consultation with various general officers it was decided that resistance was impossible. The Emperor at once took a special train on the Rio and Northern railway and coming overland reached the city palace between 2 and 3 p.m. accompanied by the Empress, and where he was shortly after joined by the Princess Imperial and Comte d'Eu, and many distinguished men, irrespective of political parties, besides families and personal friends. Among the visitors was the commander of the Chilean ironclad to whom the Emperor is reported to have expressed a belief that the disturbance was only temporary. At about 3.30 p.m. the late premier, Visconde de Ouro Preto, arrived at the palace and personally intimated the resignation of the ministry. After the usual refusal, this was accepted and on request he suggested as his successor Senator Silveira Martins, who was shortly expected here but, it afterwards appeared, whose arrest had been ordered by the revolutionary government at São Catharina. The Emperor then expressed a desire to confer with Gen. Deodoro, who could not be found; and Senators Dantas and Correia who had volunteered to visit the general, returned with information that the provisional ministry had been formed, many higher officials appointed, and that the army, losing all faith in the monarchical parties, had joined hands with the republicans; further that various provinces had already declared their adherence to the movement. The Emperor is said to have appeared very much shaken and aged and the Princess greatly affected, but the Comte d'Eu maintained great coolness. The Princess and her husband came to the city by water after sending their children, under charge their tutor, to Petropolis. Later on a force of infantry and cavalry reported to the gentleman on duty with the Emperor and mounted guard, refusing entrance to all who did not obtain permission from the Emperor's

Art. 4.—Pending the election of the Constituent Congress of Brazil as well as of the legislatures of each of the states, through regular channels, the Brazilian nation will be directed by the Provisional Government of the republic; and the new states

ment was formed and the names of the members secretly published in the *Diário Oficial*. Rumor had it that the Visconde de Ouro Preto was to embark on the *Galileo*, but for some reason his immediate voyage has been transferred to the 21st, when a New Zealand steamer leaves for London. At an early hour in the morning it was reported that the barracks, where the Visconde was confined at S. Christóvão, had been approached by a suspicious host, and the prisoner's removal to the

nessantly. Sr. Saraiya and the major-
 the Comte d'Eu modify by publications in the press
 the accounts given above of their action as regards
 the formation of a government and the furnishing
 of funds to the Imperial family; it appears that the
 \$5,000,000 was spontaneously offered by the govern-
 ment, and its tender in no way influenced the deter-
 mination of the Imperial family to leave the
 country. Telegrams from Pernambuco, where the
 action of Dr. José Mariano gave some concern to

The perusal of the morning papers on the 15th was a most singular sensation. Long lists of noblemen and decorated persons only just "turned out," schemes for a sojourn by the Princess to entertain the Chilian officers, and by these latter for a honour to the Brazilian officers and a ball at the Cassino for the civilians, decrees by the ministers, the minutes of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and all the usual little things, when at the time the journals were in our hands the ministers were prisoners of the army, and the streets were full of military and naval officers and men, and the mention the inevitable rag-tag-and-bobtail, all crying out for the republic. If the sensation was, as we say, peculiar, how much more so must it have been to many of the natives who went to bed the night before under a monarchy and awoke under military rule!

—The Imperial crown on the caps of naval and military officers has been substituted by a star.

—The gunboat *Afonso Celso* has been re-baptised the *Liberdade*. This shows the lack of wisdom in using the names of living men for gunboats at least.

—According to *O Pais* only one priest called upon the Imperial family during its residence in the city palace, and he was the chaplain of the S. Christovão palace.

—The lost prominent officer to send in his address to the provisional government was Gen. Hermes da Fonseca, brother of Marshal Deodoro, who is stationed at Bahia.

—There is great activity on the streets in taking down the imperial arms from shops and public buildings. Even suggestions of removing the names of D. Pedro II and members of his family from streets and edifices are everywhere heard.

—The commandant, field officers and many others of the national guard visited the minister of justice to-day and declared their adherence to the republic. Barão do Rio Apa, the commandant of the guard, has dropped his title.

—When the president of S. Paulo, Gen. Couto de Magalhães, turned over the government to his revolutionary successor, every mark of honor and esteem was shown him and he was cordially embraced by many prominent republicans.

—D. Pedro Augusto, the Emperor's grandson, is said to have embarked without a change of clothes, and also to have shown great perturbation while on the *Paratyba*, only recovering his calmness after the *Alagoas* was sighted to receive the Imperial family.

—Before his departure the Emperor appointed attorneys to manage his personal property at Petropolis and elsewhere and to act for him generally. The government has ordered that inventories be made of the property left by the Imperial family in their various residences.

—Sr. Ruy Barbosa's reply to Sr. Candido de Oliveira's appeal to leave the country and also for protection, was that the ex-minister might go or stay at his discretion, and that although an officer would be detailed for his personal protection this guard would have no control over his actions or "locomotions."

—On the occasion of embarking, the Princess, in tears, is reported to have said to the officer escorting her, "My gentlemen will regret this." In denouncing to his leaving under cover of night and after yielding to argument, the Emperor is said to have declared that his grey head alone was of any service in the emergency, and he desired the statement made public.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

November 14.—The first preparatory session at the Senate was held. The Chamber has still been occupied in examining and reporting on credentials.

November 16.—The Senate has duly met in preparatory sessions, but as the whole political condition of the country is so profoundly changed there will likely be no session. The Chamber has been dissolved by decree of the provisional government.

November 17.—Both houses closed and guarded by military force.

RAILROAD NOTES

—According to the *Journal* of the 14th the negotiations for the sale in Europe of the Leopoldina railway are approaching a near conclusion.

—There was no quorum at the general meeting of the Carapigua shareholders called for the 14th to ratify the sale of that line. Another meeting is called for December 1st.

—The total receipts of the Bragança railway, São Paulo, for the half year ending 30th June last, were 78,439\$850, and expenditures 49,355\$855, leaving a surplus of 29,083\$995. The total interest guarantee received by this line to that date was 1,666,830\$533, on a capital of 2,320,000\$.

—Decree No. 10,415, dated October 26th last, is published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 15th inst. By it the concession is granted to João dos Reis de Souza Dantas Sobrinho for a railway from Botafogo, in the suburbs of Rio, along the coast south to Angra dos Reis. The privilege is for 90 years, and there is no interest guarantee.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine Congress has voted the proposed amendment to the civil marriage law. It will not now be necessary to prove that one was born in order to obtain a license to get married.

—The telephone line between Montevideo and Buenos Aires is not likely to be used for gossip as the rates are: between 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. \$5 for 5 minutes, \$12.50 for 10 minutes, and \$25 for 15 minutes, the fractions to count as the higher limit of time. From 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. half-rates are charged.

—The effects of the crisis are becoming every day more noticeable. Several of our large business firms have commenced dismissing clerks which they required before but now have no longer need of. Without wishing to say that it is not just, we would like to ask some of those employers if they could not bear up a little longer and thus compensate those who have helped and in many cases made the money for them.—*Rosario Reporter*, Oct. 24.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—New taxes to an estimated total of 650,000\$ are to be levied in the province of Pernambuco next year.

—The Minas provincial government has changed the *pauta* for December, the rates to be 23.3 reis per kilo for coffee, and 15 reis for tobacco, cut in rolls.

—Recent advices from Ceará state that the people have been attacking and pillaging the government store-houses in several places because of the suspension of public relief.

—In the seven months, January—July, of 1888, there were 341 deaths at Mandos, Amazonas, and for the same period of this year 1,178, an alarming increase that needs explanation.

—A heavy hail-storm visited Juiz de Fora and vicinity on the afternoon of the 15th, causing great damage to the buildings and gardens in the city and to the plantations of the neighborhood.

—The municipal chamber of Itaquí, Rio Grande do Sul, has addressed to all the Rio journals an appeal to the government to use some pressure to secure a liquidation of the Paraguayan war indemnity.

—On the 10th a lynching party took place at Araraquara, São Paulo, which was attended by 300 members of that community. The demonstration was in honor of two colored gentlemen, who were taken from the jail and dispatched in the most approved style—with clubs, pistols and knives.

—Rio Grande do Sul local papers give a discouraging account of real-estate in that city. There are 257 houses to let, and many stores in the business part of the city. Rents had seriously fallen; and houses that were formerly rented at 200\$—300\$ per month are now only paying 50\$, 60\$ and 80\$.

—The German immigrants who recently arrived at Santos on the *Ohio* have experienced the usual difficulties with their baggage. It was left to be examined by the custom-house authorities and so great has been the confusion resulting that the poor people are unable to find what belongs to them. Some of them have lost their baggage completely.

—A drama of love is reported from Araraquara, Rio de Janeiro. On the 9th inst. a young woman set fire to her clothes by some accident and was so seriously burnt that death ensued. Her cousin and future husband hearing of the accident blew his head to pieces with a gun shot, and the two corpses were buried within a half-hour of each other.

—The efforts of the government to reduce relief expenses in Ceará are being met by renewed complaints of hunger and starvation. It would appear that if the government does not continue to support these poor creatures, they will surely die. Then, too, their tender-hearted protectors—those who have the handling of the money—will also suffer terribly!

—The Brazilian minister at Montevideo telegraphs the news that an epidemic at Corumbá is raging with frightful intensity. In 15 days there were 300 deaths. The people have abandoned the city and have fled to the woods. The sufferings from hunger and exposure are beyond all description. On all sides they have been shut in by quarantines, and their sufferings will be frightful before relief can reach them.

—The exceptional coolness of the past month is shown by the returns of the meteorologist of the Comissão Geographica e Geologica at São Paulo, who gives the following observations, compared with the same month of last year:

	October	1889	1888
Maximum, Fahr.	79.3°	94.6°	94.6°
Minimum "	49.8	55.8	55.8
Average "	64.6	73.2	73.2
Rainfall	106.2mm	105.8mm	105.8mm
Rainy days	13	14	14

—A mutiny occurred a few days since among the colonists on the estate of Elisario Pereira de C. Andrade, at Belém do Descalvado, São Paulo, and a force of police was sent to reduce them to order. The result was that the colonists were ordered to leave the estate within three days. The cause was a dispute over a certain piece of work which they did not wish to do. It would be interesting to know if a proprietor can order his colonists off his estate in such a way as this.

—A great clamor has been raised in S. Paulo over the recent appointment of Dr. Francisco Aurelio de Souza Carvalho, father-in-law of the present minister of justice, as an attaché to the presidency of that province with the duties of advising in matters affecting public instruction. The place is a sinecure, but, according to the *Correio Paulistano*, it will yield back-pay since 18th August 1885—the date when this gentleman's office as inspector-general of public instruction was abolished—the neat little sum of 15,000\$, and for the future a salary of 300\$ a month.—This item was written in the closing days of the empire. The sinecure has probably been abolished.

LOCAL NOTES

—The new steamer *Desterra* for the southern coast ports line arrived here from Newcastle on the 12th, making the voyage in 27 days.

—How about Adriano do Valle? Will the new government release him, and will a popular reception be accorded him on the Rua do Ouvidor?

—On the 18th the priest of the Gloria parish refused to celebrate mass for the soul of a lawyer who committed suicide here recently. The priests had better be careful; the republicans are not generally over-fond of their cloth.

—We have all heard of cholera being in the "air of the atmosphere" but not in the "air of the head." It appears, however, that some French scientist declares that disease may be transmitted by tonsorial weapons, particularly if long in use.

—The Buenos Aires geographical society resolved a few days since to present a medal to D. Pedro II to commemorate the signing of the Missions convention. Let us hope that the society will make no change in its resolution.

—During the past month there were 3,210 immigrant arrivals at this port and 46 at Santos, making a total of 3,256. Of these 1,219 came under contracts. The number leaving for foreign destinations during the same month was 452.

—*O Dia* of the 14th says that burglars succeeded in forcing a window at the Mint and entering the building, but secured no plunder. As a sentinel is posted in front of the Mint, he was either asleep or in collusion with the thieves and was put under arrest.

—The draft of a great historical pyramid which Dr. Pires de Almeida proposes to erect in Rio has been completed. The old cannon collected along the coast will figure in the monument, besides which all the great historical facts of Brazilian history will be symbolized and the whole crowned by the law of May 13th. Perhaps recent events will place November 15th at the apex.

—The closing of the Exchange on the 15th was a high-handed proceeding by some one. The majority of members are not interested in politics, and therefore had no reason to fear any disturbance; there is nothing to steal there but the old chair and tables, or the collections of antiquated news papers. What reason was there for closing the blikling then?

—Among various plants sent here by Sr. Glazion, who was charged by the department of agriculture with the acquisition of exotics in Europe, are various specimens obtained from the Paris Jardin des Plantes of the true gutta-percha tree, and which Sr. Glazion is of opinion can be acclimatized in Brazil to the benefit of planters. The tree is a native of Singapore, according to the local press.

—The *Imprensa Evangelica*, published in the interests of the Presbyterian church in this empire, completed its 25th year on the 9th inst. It was founded by Rev. A. G. Simonton, one of the early missionaries of that denomination in Brazil, and has since been employed uninterruptedly in the work of building up a vigorous and influential Protestant church in this country.

—It is not yet definitely settled whether Rua da Alameda is to be known as Rua Visconde de Ouro Preto, or not. In fact it depends on the municipal chamber; if this agrees to change the street's name some sort of an abbreviation will be necessary, as life is too short to pronounce the long names of streets in Rio already.—*P.S.* The question was decided on the 15th and the name of the late premier will not adorn the street.

—According to a local journal the Senate is composed of 28 conservatives and 24 liberals. There have been elected, but not yet seated, 3 liberals and one conservative and there are 4 vacancies for which elections are pending. The probabilities are that after the elections the liberals will have a majority of 3.—This item was written under the empire; the Senate has now been dissolved, and the above merely records what might have been.

—We hear it estimated that the Ilha Fiscal hall to the Chilian officers cost 250,000\$. The service alone cost 40,000\$. It is said that 190 cases of champagne were opened, and that the guests, a majority of whom pay no taxes worth mention, ate and drank to their hearts' content. As the taxpayers were not consulted and only a few of them were invited, perhaps some one of their representatives will want to know where the ministry found authority for the expenditure.

—On the 13th the Associação Commercial committee met and decided that the statue to Visconde de Ouro Preto is to be of bronze, that the decision of the last meeting be engraved on parchment and presented to the Visconde, that gold and silver medals be struck to commemorate this meeting, and last, but not least, that a sub-committee be appointed to arrange the wherewithal to meet the expenses to be incurred. Perhaps the Associação will now reconsider and resolve to do the contrary!

—On the 11th an alarming telegram was received here from the Brazilian minister at Montevideo stating that a violent disease had appeared at Corumbá, Mato Grosso, causing many deaths, and that the town was abandoned. The government immediately ordered 2 military, 2 naval and 2 civilian doctors with pharmacists, nurses, etc., to embark on the steamer *Victoria* which left this port on the 12th. There seems to have been some unexplained delay in receiving the advices of this outbreak at Corumbá, and only now is it explained why the Paraguayan, Argentine and Uruguayan governments have been quarantining vessels from Mato Grosso, which was known here days ago.

—A female servant at a house in the Rua de Bragança was shot and mortally wounded on the evening of the 16th. The shot is supposed to have been fired from the marine arsenal and was probably the result of careless handling of loaded guns.

—The Misericórdia hospital has purchased for 80,000\$ a house and garden in the Rua de S. Clemente for establishing the new orphans' asylum. The subscriptions to the asylum already exceed 150,000\$.

—The military hands of Rio are now occupied in rehearsing the grand triumphal march played at the opening of the Paris Exposition. Those who were unable to go to Paris will soon be treated to the march, if that is any alleviation for their misfortune.

—Lovers of asparagus will rejoice to know that its cultivation under panper labor at the Galeão farm on Ilha do Governador has proved a success. Let us pray that the government may send all the beggars over there and try cultivating artichokes as well.

—Two sailors of the navy, prisoners in the lock-up on Ilha das Cobras, had a quarrel on the 12th and one cut the other seriously with a razor on the face and body. How does it come that a prisoner is allowed to carry such a weapon on his person when in confinement?

—A committee, self-appointed apparently, of three natives of Mato Grosso waited on the minister of empire on the 14th to ask for prompt assistance for the towns attacked by an epidemic in that province. As the government sent the assistance on the 13th, the committee appears very late in the field.

—According to *O Pais* an oil portrait of Visconde de Pelotas was sold by a negro for 100 rs. in the Rua da Alameda on the 13th. The negro seems to have been charged with depositing the picture in a galleon cart, but preferred offering it at auction. This occurrence is probably useful as a further proof of the desire to diminish the esteem of a army.

—On the 12th inst. the minister of agriculture accepted the proposal of the Empresa de Obras Publicas for the purchase of the plant, etc., of the extinct telephone company. As the service cannot well be worse than it was formerly, the change in the management is satisfactory to those using the lines.

—An employé at the Conceição arsenal in this city has invented a machine which he claims to be an improvement on the Comblain gun used in the Brazilian army, and also a new revolver which he calls "a portable metralleuse." The government has submitted the weapons to a military committee for examination and report.

—If it be true that "too many cooks spoil the broth," we are likely to see the police broth of Rio spilt. We have now no less than three separate services: the military and civil government police and the watchmen organized by dwellers in the Candelaria parish. Either there will be conflicts between these three bodies, or there will be an exodus of thieves to the suburbs.

—A party has applied to the department of agriculture for a 50 years privilege, and besides other favors, wants a 6 per cent. interest guarantee on 14,000,000\$ for 25 years, in exchange for which he proposes to extend the Travessa do Ouvidor to the Rua de S. José. The minister appears to have had breath enough left to refer the applicant to the legislature.

MARRIED.

KENNEDY—FORD.—On Wednesday, 13th November, 1889, at Christ Church, Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev. H. Mosley, M. A., Miss ANNIE GERTRUDE FORD, daughter of the late William Ford, Esq., to JAMES BENSON KENNEDY, of New York, U. S. A. No cards.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The funded debt of the province of Minas Geraes on the 31st ult. was 6,376,000\$.

—A decree dated on the 9th inst. grants the right of issue to the Banco do Commercio of this city.

—Counterfeit nickel coins have made their appearance at S. Carlos do Pinhal, province of S. Paulo.

—The *Crusciro* match company with a capital of 500,000\$ in 200\$ shares, was duly organized on the 13th inst.

—Several of our exchanges state that the late government had granted the privilege of issuing bank notes to the Banco Industrial e Mercantil de Santos.

—The new shares, 15,000, representing an increase of capital of 3,000,000\$, of the Banco Mercantil e Industrial do Paraná, offered to subscribers on the 13th, were all taken.

26,113,731\$936
which leaves a balance, still to be advanced by the
banks, of 16,386,268\$064 available to agriculturists.

November 18.—The Banco Nacional opened at 27 7/16 on London bankers and 27 1/2 on London office, and the English banks are also officially at 27 7/16. There seems no anxiety to secure exchange on the part of bankers, but the market appears somewhat vacillating, as no London news is obtainable. There is nothing doing in commercial exchange. The rush to exchange National Bank notes for gold is said to have ceased, and altogether the market is reported in a better condition, except for the uncertainty as to what may be the first advices from London.

117	do	985
28	Gold Loan, 1889, 4 9/16	909 1/4
167	Banco Commercial, 2 series	81 1/2 000
200	Banco C. Real do Brazil	210
6	do	202

Assets:

- Treasury bills
- Bills discounted
- Call loans, etc.
- U.S. bonds
- Real estate
- Public funds
- Debitures and shares
- Mortgages, etc.
- Other assets
- All other
- Cash

Liabilities:

- Capital paid up
- Reserve fund
- Deposits and hye. note bills payable
- Poiss in suspense
- All other

	Totals	
66,784		125,247
137,868		15,059
8,341		43,815
5,371		160,244
44,139		
18,761		4,108
50,774		5,682
8,820		
46,418		91,872
61,831		
449,127		19,127

Market firm: Good Average.....	50,000
Steamers loading for United States.....	2

Stock at SANTOS this morning, 1st and 2nd hands	253,000 bags
Sales for United States during week	12,022 "
do Europe do	110,022 "
Shipments to United States do, 1 steamer	15,000 "
do Europe do	50,000 "
Market firm: Good Average	\$5.600

November 16th, 1889.

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Contributions</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>
400,000	400,000\$	—	Agre. Cataluñ. de Vassoume	—	200\$	198 000	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	—	Agre. a Virapio Flumina	—	200	—	—
25,000,000	75,000	13,7547	Compañias Fluminarias	28 000—July 89	200	40	195 000
1,500,000	300,000	3 9 17	Comercio e Lavorio	1 600—July 89	40	—	190 000
200,000	—	—	Comercio e Industria	—	200	—	200 000
100,000	130,000	—	Carballa	— Sept 89	200	—	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	—	Deusa D. Pedro H.	—	200	170 000	—
200,000	200,000	—	Elevador e Fabr. de Clumbo	8 50—July 89	200	—	—
2,000,000	400,000	—	Empresa de Ollas Publicas	—	100	700 000	—
150,000	90,000	—	Fabricao de Biscuitos	—	200	—	—
316,600	316,600	16 135	Rioja Market	7 000—July 89	200	35 500	—
2,000,000	1,000,000	—	Ind. e Virapio de Michale	—	100	100 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	220,000	Industrial Elm. (Riosques)	10 000—July 89	200	—	—
2,600,000	2,100,000	—	Lavorio, Ind. e Colon.	—	200	—	—
1,200,000	1,200,000	—	Nacional de Oleos	—	200	—	—
1,000,000	1,500,000	—	Nova Industria	—	200	—	—
2,000,000	7,100,000	235,040	Pastori, Agric. e Industrial	3 000—Aug 89	100	125 000	—
1,000,000	300,000	—	Pastori Muriel	—	100	65 000	—
100,000	475,000	—	Phelotico de Cal.	—	200	—	—
3,000,000	1,000,000	—	Progreso Maritimo	8 000—July 89	700	350 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	—	Saneamento do Rio	—	100	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	1 9 491	Servicos Maritimos	6 000—July 89	100	161 000	—
1,200,000	1,200,000	—	S. Jeronymo's bank	—	100	150 000	—

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
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Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River
For Freight and General information apply to
Thomas Norton,
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SHIPPING Co., Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.
Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ruapehu..... November 22nd
Kaikoura..... December 2nd
Tongariro..... January 17th, '90
These steamers are first-class in every respect and are
celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior ac-
commodations. Passengers may land at Plymouth.
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Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
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PANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

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ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1889

Date	Steamer	Destination
Nov. 19	Anaio....	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Pernambuco, Bahia and Lisbon.
" 28	Don.....	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate
Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate
Tuesday.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
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The line packet

ALLIANÇA,

Captain BEEBS

on return from Santos, will sail 7th December at 10 a.m. for

NEW YORK

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Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão,

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St. Thomas

Passage Rates

To Liverpool.....	cabin	steerage
New York.....	\$220	gold
" & back.....	\$145	\$75
" & back.....	\$275	"

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

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INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

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Hutro (loading also in Santos)..... Nov. 2nd

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Lehuta..... Nov. 2nd

For New Orleans:

a steamer..... Nov. 15th

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Cavert..... Weekly

Charbon.....

Canning.....

or Cabral.....

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In Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation, In Indolence, Despondency, and Cases of

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NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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Bremen—Antwerp, Bremen.....	500 Marks.	100 Marks.
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